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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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COUNTRY	USSR (Gorkiy Oblast)	REPORT	
SUBJECT	Area Description of Institute 11 and the Frunze Plant in Myza	DATE DISTR.	21 August 1953
DATE OF INFO.		NO. OF PAGES	14 50X1-HUM
PLACE ACQUIRE		REQUIREMENT	
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THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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2. Following are corrected spellings for some names and terms appearing in the attached report:

- Page 3, Point 9: Voroshilovskiy Rayon for Vorishilovski Rayon
- Point 11: Director ZUYEV for ZUJEV
- Page 4, Point 16: Gasoline for benzin
- Page 6, Para 5: POKROVSKIY for POKROVSKI
- Paras 5 and 6: LOSHCHILOV for LOSCHILOV

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STATE	#x	ARMY	#x	NAVY	#x	AIR	#x	FBI		AEC						
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REPORT

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COUNTRY : USSR

DATE DISTR. 22 July 53

SUBJECT : Area Description of Institute 11 and the
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NO. OF PAGES 10

PLACE
ACQUIRED :NO. OF ENCLS. 3
(LISTED BELOW)DATE
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REPORT NO.

DATE OF INFO

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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AREA DESCRIPTION OF NII 11 IN MYZA, VOROSHILOV RAYON, GORKI

1. [redacted] main points of interest in the vicinity: 50X1-HUM
around Institute 11 (see Enclosure (A)).

Point 1 Day Nursery

A pre-school age day nursery for children of Soviet employees at the Lenin plant is located here. Possibly children of workers at the Frunze plant were also taken here. A playground park surrounds the nursery, which is a two or three story, yellowish, rough-faced masonry building. In 1941 the matron of the nursery, a middle-aged woman, who was quite friendly to Germans, was arrested and imprisoned on a charge of embezzling funds.

Point 2 Stalin Monument

This monument to Stalin is located near the entrance to the large park situated in this area.

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Point 3 Peat Stockpile

The area enclosed by the barbed wire fence had a large
peat stockpile. [redacted]

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Point 4 Cafe and Restaurant

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[redacted] usually ate lunch at this restaurant after the small
restaurant at Point 14 was converted into a construction
shack. The first floor dining room had about 20 tables
and could accommodate nearly 100 people. The ground floor
of the restaurant contained the Lenin plant canteen, where
accommodations were bigger. [redacted]
[redacted] the floor of the dining room above al-
ways appeared near collapse.

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Point 5 East Buildings of the Lenin Plant

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These are the approximate locations of the Lenin plant
buildings east of the Arzamas-Gorki highway. [redacted]
[redacted] "C" building (referred to as the "Research and
Development Bureau", or something similar) which is about
three stories high. Construction type was of the yellowish
surfaced brick or masonry. Each year around the first of
May this type of construction was sprayed with paint, using
large fire-truck size spraying rigs. Building "B" [redacted]
[redacted] was a large one story wooden barrack type. [redacted]
The entire
area was enclosed by a 2.5 meter high wooden fence topped
with barbed wire.

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Point 6 West Buildings of Lenin Plant

Building "A" is the main building of the Lenin plant com-
plex for both sides of the Arzamas-Gorki street. It is very
long, perhaps four stories high, and is built of dark red
clinker brick. In the middle of the long street side wall
is a huge clock. Buildings "B", "C", and "D" were of a lighter
colored red brick and also about four stories high. Point
"E" of building "D" was the demolished east wing, presumably
hit by a German air attack [redacted]

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Point 7 The Frunze Plant

All three of these buildings were perhaps three stories
high, allowing for the rise in elevation southward, and had
yellowish rough surfaced masonry walls. Building "A" was
the administration building for the Frunze Plant complex,
but the constant fear of getting lost in its maze of hall-
ways prevented [redacted] getting any clear idea of its layout. [redacted]
The plant complex was surrounded
by a 2.5 meter board fence topped with barbed wire. [redacted]
[redacted] all the buildings had low pitched gable roofs cov-
ered with dark tarpaper.

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Point 8 Houses

These houses were mostly brick type apartments occupied by Soviet plant personnel.

Point 9 Administration Building

This was a very large, two story, impregnated, wooden block-house style building. It contained the administrative offices for the Vorishilovski Rayon. The state prosecutor's office was also located here.

Point 10 Institute 11

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This is the Institute 11 building

[See Enclosure (C) for detailed floor plans.] Construction was of yellowish surfaced masonry or brick sprayed every year, and about three stories high. The roof, which often leaked, was flat and covered with dark tarpaper. 50X1-HUM

Point 11 Personnel Building

This is the personnel building for both Institute 11 and the Frunze plant. Personnel Director ZUJEV had his offices in this building. [See Enclosure (B) for details of this building.]

Point 12 Garages and Repair Stalls

These garages and repair stalls served both the Frunze plant and Institute 11. Garage capacity was about 12 vehicles.

Point 13 New Institute 11 Construction

The new building for Institute 11 is located on this site. The building is about 20 x 50 meters, and had been walled up to about one and one-half stories when the brick supply ran out. Much pilferage of brick and building materials had occurred, and it appeared that no new supplier would be appropriated to complete the construction.

Point 14 Construction Shed

Formerly a canteen, this building now contained bedding for overnight quartering of construction workers employed on Point 13. It also housed various types of construction supplies and equipment.

Point 15 Wooden Shed

This shed housed instruments and equipment which had been dismantled in Germany in 1946.

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Point 16 Benzin Bunker

This semi-underground reinforced concrete bunker contained 200 liter drums of high grade good smelling benzine used primarily by the airfield. Whenever the service station pumps near the garages were empty, the bus drivers would tank up at the bunker. The fuel at the service station had a very bad odor.

Point 17 Open Area

This area was filled with dismantled heavy German machines and equipment such as bench lathes. The equipment was packed in large crates and stood in the open, exposed to all types of weather.

Point 18 Small Buildings

These buildings were not very large, and were constructed mainly of brick with some wooden parts. It is possible that building "C" contained a blacksmith shop. 50X1-HUM
The area within "A", "B", and "C" was used as a scrap metal dump. 50X1-HUM

Point 19 Testing and Measuring Shack

This is an experimental shack used by the radar laboratory of the Institute. Dr. ROHDE frequently worked on pulse transmission in this building.

Point 20 Myza Railroad Station

This small station was used by the residents of the Myza community. Perhaps five sets of tracks were laid within the station grounds proper, but the main line consisted of only one set of tracks. 50X1-HUM
About five passenger trains passed in each direction daily, and freight trains averaged perhaps one every two hours.

Point 21 Street Car Terminus

This was the terminal point of carline No. 5, coming from Gorki proper.

Point 22 Lenin Monument

A large open area exists at this point with the metal statue of Lenin situated on a raised spot in the center of the area.

Point 23 House of Culture

This was the largest building in the community of Myza. 50X1-HUM
It has a large auditorium and many smaller conference rooms. Communal activity centers around this building.

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Point 24 Polyclinic

This polyclinic was quite complete. with facilities for most kinds of treatment. [redacted] at least 50X1-HUM ten doctors had offices here, including a dentist, an eye doctor, a surgeon and a doctor of internal medicine. There was also an X-ray laboratory, a pathological laboratory, etc. There were perhaps fifty hospital beds in the clinic.

Point 25 "Magazin" Center

These buildings comprised the Myza shopping center. State food stores, a bakery shop, a clothing store, and other shops were located in the area.

Point 26 Wooden Apartments

These living quarters were chiefly of wood construction. There were more than a hundred of these apartments, all varying greatly in size.

Point 27 Highway Check-Point

Presumably this was the city limit for both Myza and Gorki proper, and all traffic was controlled or checked at this point. Not more than two civilian checkers were posted here at any time. This seemed to be a favorite spot for hitch-hikers.

Point 28 Book Shop

[redacted] It had a large se-50X1-HUM lection of books, including texts in German, English, and French. Magazines and periodicals were sold here, as well as general office and stationery supplies.

SITE LAYOUT AND GROUNDS OF NII 11**Introduction**

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2. [redacted] enlarged sketch of the Institute 11 building 50X1-HUM and the other physical characteristics in its immediate vicinity [see Enclosure (B)]. This sketch includes a rough diagram of the personnel building located at the entrance to the Institute grounds. [redacted] also [redacted] the floor plan of Institute 11 [redacted] [see Enclosure (C), Parts One and Two]. 50X1-HUM

SECURITY MEASURES AT NII 11 AND THE FRUNZE PLANT IN MYZA, GORKI**Employee Passes**

3. The exterior appearance of the employee pass required to gain entrance to Institute 11 or the Frunze plant was identical in all respects for both Germans and Soviets. In physical appearance the pass consisted of a stiff cardboard folder with a green or black linen backing. The inside of the folder was white and all lettering was black. The cardboard thickness was about two millimeters and each half of the two leaf folder was about 6 x 10 centimeters. The pass folder was bound on the narrower side, so that when opened, it was 6 x 20

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centimeters in size. There was no definite period of issuance; 50X1-HUM whenever the pass folder became damaged, disfigured, or illegible, it was replaced without inconvenience to the bearer, usually within a day's time.

4. In the upper left corner on the inside left leaf of the pass folder appeared our identification photograph, about 3 x 4 centimeters in size. To the right of the picture was printed the plant designation, in this case [redacted] it read "Zavod Imeni Frunse". 50X1-HUM

In the center of the leaf, below the plant designation and just right of the photograph, was the pass folder number printed in Arabic numerals. The German pass folders were numbered from "1" to "22". [redacted] The pass bearer's name was written across the lower portion of the left leaf, the first, middle, and last name being written in full. 50X1-HUM

5. On the right inside leaf were printed many squares, although the entire leaf was not covered. In the lower right corner was a two centimeter square divided into four one centimeter squares. A stamped Russian letter code was used in certain of these smaller squares to indicate what special privileges an employee had in entering the plant or Institute. The pass folders for the German specialists had the Soviet letter for "P" (Pi) stamped in the lower left square of the larger four block square. This "P" designation enabled [redacted] take [redacted] briefcases into the plant. 50X1-HUM However, the privilege was suspended after the first year, and the letter was scraped off the small square. 50X1-HUM [redacted] letters stamped into [redacted] folders were usually in 50X1-HUM violet colored ink, and were merely scraped out whenever they became invalid. 50X1-HUM the other squares within the larger square in the lower right corner were filled in with different letter codes for those employees, who were permitted to retain their pass folder when leaving the plant; or for those who could enter and leave the plant at all hours of the day. Running across the center of the upper half of the right leaf was a series of five or six connected one centimeter squares. Those Germans working for POKROVSKI and LOSCHILOV, and all draftsmen, received the code letter "D" (the Russian letter "Delta") in the second square from the end. This enabled [redacted] pass through the barrier check points located in the Institute II hallways. 50X1-HUM Before the "D" was stamped [redacted] had the Russian letter "Y" (or in German the letter "U") in that square. After the hallway barriers had been erected the "Y" was scraped out and the "D" stamped in its place. 50X1-HUM

Action on Lost or Forgotten Passes

6. [redacted] 50X1-HUM occasionally an employee misplaced or forgot his pass. In the case of female employees this could easily happen, since most of them were prohibited from carrying any type of container, purse, or handbag into the plant. As a result they generally carried the pass folder in their hand or stuck it into a dress pocket. [redacted] the great uproar created by the Soviet woman LIDA, deputy to LOSCHILOV, when she appeared at work one morning without her pass. She spent about two hours gaining entrance to the Institute, and during the day she was visited

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by members of the personnel office. At noon of the same day engineer ZIGANKE dipped into his briefcase, and discovered that he had LIDA's passfolder in his hand. [redacted] she mu50X1-HUM have left it on his desk during a conference or discussion the previous day, and ZIGANKE, thinking it was his (exterior appearance being identical), had shoved it into his briefcase. The affair caused the guards to be extremely careful for the next few weeks, apparently having been reprimanded for failing to detect the shortage of one pass book against the head count the night before.

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Other Uses for the Pass Folder

7. [redacted] Whenever [redacted] enter the Frunze plant from NII 11 [redacted] deposited [redacted] pass with the guard, and was given a receipt which showed a written permission to visit the Frunze plant. The pass functioned as an employee time check, since each departure or entrance at the plant gate could be detected by the personnel office by virtue of the deposit or withdrawal of the pass folder by the employee.

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Employee Searches

8. [redacted] Apparently the prohibition of briefcases, purses, handbags, or any other container in the plant area was felt to be sufficient restraint against pilferage or espionage.

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Procedure for Employment

9. [redacted] [redacted] filled out identical application forms when [redacted] arrived in Karpovka, outside of Gorki. [redacted] were visited at [redacted] living quarters by a staff of Soviet women [redacted], who provided [redacted] the application forms for work at the Frunze50X1-HUM plant. [redacted] filled in the forms according to direction, striking out such phrases as voluntary employment, etc. Dr BAIER refused to participate, stating he had been brought here under compulsion. Several months later he also made his application for employment, but wrote in the stipulation that it was under protest. He was told that protests would avail nothing, they only wanted his signature.
10. In the fall of 1947 [redacted] signed a pledge of secrecy regarding all plant activity. An identical pledge was very willingly signed again when [redacted] prepared to return to Germany.

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Security Guards and Organization

11. [redacted] the plant security system was controlled by the Personnel Office under ZUJEV. This would coincide with the fact that the security guards also controlled the pass procedures. There were more than twenty plant security guards, excluding the plant fire protection staff. The most important post was the factory entrance control building, where two to six guards were on duty, depending upon the hour. Another guard was posted at the main entrance gate [see Enclosure (B)]. Within the

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Institute two guards were posted in the hallway of each floor; one near each entrance on the ground floor, and one at each stairway on the upper floors. Beginning in the fall of 1950 an additional guard was posted at each hallway barrier on the second floor. Two guards were always stationed in the pass control room of the personnel building at the main entrance, and two were posted at the two turnstiles. In addition, perhaps a four or five man guard relief was stationed in the guard room [see Enclosure (B)]. [redacted] a walking patrol existed for the plant grounds,

Pass Control Procedure

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12. Both pass control turnstiles were used during the entrance and exit hours, a guard stationed at each turnstile to retrieve the passes when employees departed, or to check each pass when the employee entered. About one-fourth of the Soviet employees did not turn in their passes when they left in the evening. Since the German specialists did not live in the plant vicinity, [redacted] procedure differed somewhat from that practiced for Soviet employees, although the morning routine was identical. 50X1-HUM
13. Each morning [redacted] bus discharged [redacted] on the street opposite the personnel building. [redacted] entered the personnel building through the reception room door and went directly to the entrance control window in the pass control room [see Enclosure (B)]. There [redacted] gave [redacted] briefcases or other non-permissible items to a female guard who then handed [redacted] the pass folders. The same woman was usually at this window and recognized almost all employees. From the control window [redacted] passed through the turnstile, where a sturdy male guard checked the pass folders carefully. During lunch time the procedure was reversed when [redacted] left the grounds. 50X1-HUM
14. Each evening [redacted] returned to a control window on the plant side of the turnstile. There [redacted] given [redacted] briefcases or other items and [redacted] then walked to [redacted] bus, which was parked to the left of the personnel building. [redacted] rode up to the locked factory gate, a guard stationed at the gate came aboard, checked the passes, collected them, returned to his post, and called from his post by telephone to the Corporal of the Guard. When the Corporal of the Guard appeared he was saluted and given the pass folders. After counting the passes he ordered [redacted] released from the plant grounds. 50X1-HUM

Uniforms

15. All guards wore a dark blue uniform, which included a gray coat in the wintertime. Female guards, numbering about one-half of the force, wore skirts with their blouses. All guards wore black leather belts with holster and pistol. Occasionally [redacted] detachments of six or eight guards, usually women, stand in front of the personnel building, armed with carbines. [redacted] 50X1-HUM

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Guard Ages

16. Guard ages ranged from 18 to 50 years. The intelligence level was quite low throughout the guard force, and during duty hours all regulations were stringently enforced. However, off duty, a guard was not in the least concerned with the conduct of other employees or enforcement of regulations.

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Informers

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17. Within the Institute, [] a couple of employees were either MGB members or informers for the MGB. BARABANOV, who started work in 1949 as [] interpreter, at first appeared every day in dark blue uniform trousers, which had red piping down the sides. When [] accused [] of being an MGB man, he stopped wearing th[] trousers. Nevertheless, he persisted in provoking political discussions whenever [] gathered in groups, or would start a harangue with Germans individually. He was very well known in the Gorki area as an excellent tennis player, and often attended tournaments. Another man, BEREZIM, was a translator and was known to have written a report on VOLCKMAR, one of the German specialists. [] he was also an informer.

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Physical Security Precautions

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18. The entire plant and Institute grounds were surrounded by a high board fence topped with barbed wire [see Enclosures (A) and (B)]. There were no watch towers visible on the ground, nor [] any floodlights in the area. [] each interior guard was equipped with a telephone at his post.

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The First Department

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19. The First Department was located on the second floor of the Institute [see Enclosure (C)]. [] turned in [] data books, workbooks, and logs here each evening and picked them up in the morning. All secret papers and materials were also deposited here in the evening. This procedure did not apply during lunch hour, when things could be left at the desk or workbench. A log book was kept in the First Department, and all entries or withdrawals were entered, dated, and signed by the individual concerned.

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Document Classification

20. [] if [] withdrew a blueprint, a drawing, or any other item from the Archives, the number assigned to that particular item was logged in a record book and charged to [] signature until it was checked off upon its return.

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Identification of Documents

21. Individual work papers, drawings, diagrams, blueprints, etc., had a system of identification. A space was provided on the lower right corner for the designer's name, the draftsman's name, and the laboratory supervisor's name on an original drawing, document or diagram. All names were written in full. If anyone else was consulted

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on the project, or [redacted] if [redacted] checked a completed 50X1-HUM
circuit diagram, [redacted] merely initial the project below
the names already there. The rule was full names on original
work; otherwise only initials were required.

ENCLOSURE (A): Voroshilov Rayon (Myza), Gorki
ENCLOSURE (B): NII 11 Grounds and southern part of the Frunze Plant
ENCLOSURE (C): Floor Plans, NII 11

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